#### FARM VS. FACTORY.

GERMAN LAWMAKERS DEBATING THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Agriculturists Vigorously Opposed to the Batification of the New Commercial Agreement With the Czar-The French

Chamber Vacates the Seat of Grevy's Son in-Law for Corrapt Election Methods.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.-In the reichstag today the debate on the Russo-German comme cial treaty opened.

Count von Mirbach, on behalf of the to support the government, contending

Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, secre-tary of state for foreign affairs, auswered the arguments of Count von Mirbach, and declared that German manufacturers and merchants secured under the treaty an in-estimable boon. He insisted that the treaty completed the government's com-mercial policy; moreover, insbandry, the speaker claimed, profiled nothing by the speaker channed, proceedings of the agrarians present customs tariff, and the agrarians should direct their efforts towards influencing the federal government in favor of practical solicitude for German husbandry. But, the secretary said, the government could not surrender at discretion to the

demand of the agrarians.

Count von Moltke opposed the treaty in the name of the imperialists.

Her Rickert then urged the adoption of the treaty, saying that the entrance of Russia into the European commercial community would have important conse-

The house then adjourned It is estimated that the treaty will be It is estimated that the treaty will be adopted by a majority from 30 to 40.

Loybox, Feb. 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Berlin says that the public second and St. James Roman Catholic parcellal school and the installation of four runs as teachers.

The sisters were examined by the central board of education and accepted as the sisters were examined by the central board of education and accepted as and the galleries were overcrowded. The members' benches, however, were by no means full, except on the right side of the house. The Conservatives had evidently made every exertion to secure a good at-

eign secretary, in a speech justifying the treaty on a patriotic basis, said that he would leave to the members of the opposition to prove, if they could, that it is not politically dangerous to refuse to one mighty neighbor what had been granted mighty neighbor what had been granted the National works will close down unless honeless task of convincing the Agrarians. | ment by incontrovertible statistics that their as-sumptions were false.

After refuting one by one the Conserva-tive arguments the foreign minister con-

conservative folks, such as our agricultur-al population, show such signs of discon-tent, it points to a sore spot in our econo-mic life, which it is the duty of the state to cure. The maintenance of a prosperous country and middle class is exceedingly important; but no one can demand that the government should yield to an agiration as to the ob-ject of which the leaders themselves are not fully informed."

THREE NECKS IN DANGER.

not fully informed. The whole discussion, except the speech verted into a source of merriment.

FRENCH ELECTION FRAUDS. Pants, Feb. 26.-In the chamber of dep tities today there was a lively time arising out of the discussion of the verification of the election of M. Daniel Wilson, son-in-

presents the arrondissement of Loches.

M. Basty, under guise of explaining his M. Basty, under guise of explaining has position in the matter, wanted to air his particular political views, but President Dupuy stopped him. This made the Radicals and Socialists break out into loud protests, which caused a violent uproar.

M. Muller vehemently attacked those whom he classed as "the alies of the Panamaists" in the chamber, declaring that they could be found even among the friends of the ministry.

ds of the ministry. The chamber, by a vote of 465 to 2, invalidated M. Wilson's election. M. Wilson dated M. Wilson's election. M. Wilson was elected to the chamber on August 20, 1806, by a vote of 9,505 against 7,388 obtained by M. Muller, the previous sentative of Loches, in 1892. M. than brought an action against M. Wilson, claiming electoral corruption which re-sulted in M. Wilson's being fined.

EMBASSADOR BAYARD,

LONDON, Feb. 26.-The United States embassador, Mr. Bayard, had an interview this afternoon with the earl of Roseberry, secretary of state for foreign affairs, at the foreign office.

No Americans will be presented in the general circles at the queen's drawing general circles at the queen's drawing room tomorrow. In the diplomatic circles, Miss Roosevelt, a consin of Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Major William Ludlow, military attache of the United States embassay, will be presented. Miss Bayard will be presented by Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, after the latter has herself been presented by Lady Spencer. by Lady Spencer

Donaldson Knocked Out. Bothaidson Riccael Out.

Hot Springs, Ark, Feb. 26—Charles Siusher of Louisville and Jack Donaldson, light weights, fougitt at the opera house here tonight for a purse and \$500 a side. Donaldson was over classed and made but a poor defense. Slusher knocked him out in the fourth round. Mike Lawrey

#### PERFECT MANHOOD!



stored - how preserved, Ordinary works on Phy-shology will not tell you; the doctors can't or won't; but all the same you wish to know. Your SEXUAL POWERS

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

VIENNA RIOTERS. VIENNA, Feb. 26.-A riotous demonstra VIENNA, Feb. 25.—A riotous demonstra-tion of the unemployed took place here today. A meeting of the people out of work was held, at which about 1,000 were present. The unemployed, after listening to several flery addresses upon the part of their leaders, became uproarious, and many of them afterwards attempted to march through the streets singing revolu-tionary somes.

thoury songs.

Eventually the police who were trying to quell the disturbance were reinforced by a strong detachment of mounted police, and the latter charged on the roters

TO LOP OFF THE HOUSE. BUDA PESTH, Feb. 26.-In the unterhaus today, during the discussion of the civil marriage bill, Premier Wekerle stated that the government had come to the con-clusion that the spheres of action of the state and church should be separated. Dr. Wekerle added that the government was preparing measures to render the Catholic church independent, and that at the same time the government would grant state aid to other churches,

THE COSTA RICA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26,-A local firm Conservatives, gave a full explanation of of coffee dealers has received partial re-reasons which had decided that party not turns of the presidential election held in Costa Rica on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant that the treaty would prove an injury to German bushandr, and that the injury which industry would receive from the treaty would be greater than the advantages which could possibly follow its passes to be in doubt between It is reported that the Liberal candidate,
Manuel de Jiminese, was completely
routed at the polls, as was also the new
party, headed by Felix Montro. The
election appears to be in doubt between
Rafael Inglesias, candidate of the Civil
party, and Jose G. Tregos, candidate of
the Catholic union, with the chances in
favor of Inglesias. The latter candidate
is said to be a sort of Poo Bah, under the
present animalistration, being secretary of is said to be a sort of Poo Ban under the present administration, being secretary of state, secretary of the treasury and secre-tary of war. His positions enabled him to wield great political power at the election. Though the contest was very bitter, there was no fighting

GOOD FOR OKLAHOMA

Washington, Feb. 26.—The house com-mittee on public lands voted this morning to favorably report Delegate Flyun's bill to donate the military reservation at Ok-lahoma City to the territory for public exhall house.

NUNS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 26.-An innova-ion in the public school system of Pennsylvania was inaugurated here by the

The sisters were examined by the cen-trol board of education and accepted as regular teachers. There will be no disinction among scholars and teachers house. The Conservatives had evidently made every exertion to secure a good attendance of their partisans in order to appland Count von Mirbach on the Russian treaty.

In a speech which took nearly two hours to deliver Count von Mirbach dilated in general terms on the incalculable injury the imperial policy would ieffet upon husbandry, but he utterly faffed to adduce any new arguments to justify the Conservative opposition. It appeared in fact, as if he purposely avoided the dangerous course of trying to prove his assistions.

Protestant children will be taught by the sisters as well as Catholic children. There has been no Bible reading in the school for six years, and no change will be had now. A slight falling in attendance was noticed today, but whether it was caused by the withdrawal of any children of Protestant or Catholic families who may object to the new arrangement is not known.

STRIKE DISORDERS.

HAMMOND IND. Feb., 26.—The managers Protestant children will be taught by the

as if he purposely avoided the dangerous course of trying to prove his assistions. His opening repudiation of personal antagonism to leading statesmen caused great merriment. He declared that he would leave any interference with the prerogatives of the crown to other parties.

"We still cling," he continued, "to Prince Bismarck's commercial policy, as both national and patriotic. We would have been willing to accept the sacrifices that the government policy imposed on husbandry had we received the necessary compensation."

Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, the foreign secretary, in a speech justifying the HAMMOND, IND., Feb., 26.-The managers

The Lakeside mill in this city also anto others. The minister, whose patience the men come to an agreement. This was inexhaustible, then entered into the would throw about 600 men out of employ-

VIOLATED THE LOTTERY LAW DENVER, Feb. 26.-E L. Welles of St. Louis, secretary of the Guarantee Invest-"The cause I represent has a strong current flowing against it among the agricultural population. I am not inclined to
make light of this current, for if placid lating the United States lottery laws. He conservative folks, such as our agricultur- admits having sent through the mails the

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Feb. 26.-Word was received from Mountain Home, Ark., of the foreign minister, was marked by irrelevancy and almost flippancy, quite incompatible with the importance of the Carter had confessed that her husband, subject. Every possible incident was constituted in the confessed that her husband, subject is the confessed that her husband, and have the confessed that her husband has her husband killed Hunter Wilson and afterwards rob-bed the house of \$1,900. Her confession was followed by one from Bart Carter, The three were jailed. Great excitement prevails in this vicinity. Men are going to Mountain Home in squads, and it is thought that the three men will be lynched tonight. Sheriff Eatman is making prep-arations to defend his prisoners. law of the late President Grevy, who re-

A CLAIM JUMPER KILLED. GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Feb. 26 .- J. W. smith of Aspen, who has been prospecting at West Water, Utah, shot Roy Grant through the heart at that place yesterday morning. One story is that Grant and his father and brother attempted to jump the ranch of C. H. Hallett, and that S killed Grant to prevent his shooting Hal-lett. Another account says that Hallett, who had some trouble with Grant about a piece of land, provoked the fatal quarrel. It is not known whether Smith has yet been captured or not.

TO BREAK THE WILL. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 26,-John L. W. Merrili of Kansas City, Mo., began suit today to break the will of the late John L. Woods, who left an estate worth between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The will con-S5,000,000 and S5,000,000. The will contains a liberal bequest for the medical school of Western Reserve University, and legacies of various amounts to relatives, the largest siare, however, falling to Mr. Woods' niece, Mrs. Emily W. Meyers, and her husband, Harry E. Meyers, of this city. Merrill is a nephew of Mr. Woods. He charges undue influence on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Myers.

William Collins Meredith, ex-chief jus-tice of the supreme court of Canada, died

Mr. and Mrs. Myers.

yesterday.

Medical Item.

Doctor-What have you been taking? Patient-I have tried several bottles of "Smith's Miraculous Liver Encour-

Doctor-You are going to kill yourself taking all kinds of quack mediines. What do you suppose we doe tors are for?-Texas Siftings.

Dr. Slasher had been treating a patient in Bellevue hospital for disease of the liver, and the patient died, and when the autopsy was held it was discovered that while the liver of the victim was in a perfectly healthy condition, his lungs were dreadfully diseased.

Some of the students who were present began to snieker, whereupon Dr. Slasher remarked:

"Gentlemen, what else did you expect? This man's liver was diseased, but, as you see. I cured him complete That he died of tuberculosis is mething with which I hed nothing to do "-Taxas Siftings.

### ARE GREAT SINGERS

How Melbs, Calve and Arnoldson Developed Their Voices

Melbs Never Practices But Takes a Lot Works Hard Upon Her Scales Daily.

[COPTRIGHT, 1894.]



ELBA, the greatest exponent of the art of bel canto living, the successor of Patti, with a voice as silvery, as true and spontaneous as Patever was, but more abundant in quality by far than Patti could ever boast, Melba, in a word, is the great-

est singer, pure and simple, living to-Less of the atmosphere of "great artist" surrounds Melba off the stage than probably any other singer to be What strikes you first in this frank English-speaking woman is her buoyant simplicity, her freedom of expression, the entire absence of affectation, and a fresh candor which is delightful. She grasps your hand and says: "How d'ye do" in a sort of warmhearted, homelike way, that makes you feel as if she had just come from the making of a beefsteak pie for luncheon, instead of holding an audience spellbound the night before as

Elizabeth in Tannhauser. And when she tells you, with a rapid gravening of accent and a purposeful dramatic glint in her large brown



eyes, that of all her operas she thinks she loves "Tannhauser" most dearly you begin to think that there is really here when called for a temperament and power which the critics thus far will not ally to her voice. Threadbare Lucias and Violettas Melba may only care to "sing," but when she talks of "Tannhauser" you feel somehow that she may care to "act," and when she cares she can. She somes into her apartment at the

Savoy in a dark brown velvet walking dress with bands of mink fur, a hat to match with mink tails. The yoke of the waist is of heavy cream guipure lace overlaid with bands of fur. Her eyes match her dress. They are clear and shining and tell of almost boundless health and spirits. It is a decided ly handsome face; the features are regular, the expression truthful and refined. The suggestion of "rollick," being "up for fun," is simply dainty and bewitching. She is simply, first of all, a pretty, natural, delightful woman to get along with every day, and next to that a world-wonder in the shape of an artist. What she says for herself bubbles

forth as unrestrainedly as her song. "I always sang," she says. "When a child at school the girls used to ask me to make that funny noise in my throat,' that didn't pertain to music or art. Well, I was a good-for-nothing. But I could paint and they taught me. and I could play and I loved to go to do it and I had the best teaching, but when it came to singing-well I simply had to sing. I couldn't help it and they wouldn't let me study. My sisters were allowed to go to operas and concerts, but, except very rarely, when any quantity of begging and prayers were put in for me, I had to stay at home. Then I would play over the music on my piano or violin and imagine how 'twas all going on at the the ater. When I did go, I drank in every



note: then I was wild to get home and sing It all myself. I used to say to my

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healthy flesh - nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food. the fat-forming element.

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of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

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know I could do it better than that; I'm positive I could.' When I got home and tried it my sisters used to listen and applaud me, but my parents, if they heard, would stop me peremptori-

lowing me to attend theaters and I shouldn't go again. "When I came to Marchesi, I could sing my three octaves from F below the staff up, as fluently as I sing them to-day. She corrected my one mistake, and posed my voice accurately. I had

been carrying my chest notes too high

and if I had gone on I should have lost "About registers, I believe so firmly in the immense care necessary that I want to say to every young singer: 'Be three times careful. Have your voice properly posed.' If there be a weak spot in any of the registerchanges, I think it absolutely destructive to force it. Many a fine voice has been ruined this way under a teacher's direction, the singer being told to sing and sing and repeat to enlarge the tone until, through foreing, her voice is ruined. Better have a slight weakness if must be, than a voice destroyed. I believe, however, that by varied and correct practice the voice

may eventually become equal.
"I sing from F below to F first on the staff from the chest. From F sharp to F natural I sing medium register and from F sharp to F in alt my head tones. Oh ves: I know singing masters will throw up their hands at my carrying my middle register so high. Never mind. I do it.

"I never practise, that's positive. All my singing is done in public. Ten minutes on the morning of the day I sing I try my voice, just to make sure that it's in order. Ten minutes before I go on the stage I run a few scales and trill a little, just enough to warm my voice. That's all. When I have a new role I practise it here (tapping her forehead). Yes, for months; but I don't begin to wear my voice over it until my memory has mastered the score. When I do begin to sing it I sing pianissimo. If you practise pianissimo the forte will come all right when it should, but if you practise forte, it ruins the pianissimo after. Always practise softly.

"I make many sacrifices for my art. On the night before I sing nothing would induce me to go out anywhere. On the day I sing I dine lightly at two o'clock, then keep perfectly quiet until I go to the theater. This you know is a huge sacrifice for me, for I would always be flying about and chattering if I could.

"Exercise! I take plenty of it. I have a horror of stoutness, and am always glad to dance, because, aside from my love for it, I know what an enemy it is to avoirdupois. Stout I will not become. When a singer becomes huge, you might forgive the publie for half forgetting a lovely voice in the presence of an unlovely personality. And stoutness is certainly unlovely and stands between many a fine artist and the gracious presentment of a score of parts." Melba's figure is well rounded at

present, but slim-waisted and pliant. It is just such that a little more flesh

would mar its outline.
"With breathing I had no trouble You see even without vocal teaching I knew what unbroken phrasing meant with other instruments and I had cultivated the sostenuto instinctively. As I played a passage I tried to sing it. It all comes to this," said the greatest soprano of the age, "good singers are made from first the natural voice and then a good ear, a mimetic power and a these the aspirant needs little from



but of what good are they, never reliable, always unsatisfactory. Don't forget what I said about register. Good-

CALVE OFF THE STAGE.

Enter Calve. She is going to sing to-night and has been lying down. Her dusky black hair is tossed slightly and forms a soft dark setting for her face. The last time I saw her she looked like an odalisque in flaming red. To-day she is a symphony in black and white. A soft clinging gown of white crinkled crepe cloth hangs on her figure in long graceful folds, confined at the waist by a girdle of wide black velvet ribbon. Her reception room at the Hotel Plaza Is warm, but coming from room to room she picked up a large black lace mantilla and threw it around her shoulders. Her small, creamy-pale face with its delicate features is the color of her gown. Her large shining eyes, soft and deep look as though they were cut out of the black velvet of her girdle. It is such a wonderfully spiritual, magnetic face, with only the ling contrast of its pale tint and midnight eyes broken by the small scarlet thread of her delicately carved

"Yes, I sang always," she says. "I did not waken up one day and discover I had a voice. Just as I always wanted to act everything I saw instead of describing it in words, I always sang-When I took my first lesson the emision of the voice up to G was naturally correct. I could produce tones above it, but my own ear and the effort I had to make told me it was not right. After a little I could easily run up to D in alto. Learning to do this and to acquire the trill were my two chief tasks with teachers. The sostenuto never cost me effort. Lengthy respiration came to me easily, but J worked hard to acquire the trill and

am fond of practicing it." Would all the artists were like this wonderful child of nature. This in

sisters (vain little thing I was): 'I thing by Calve is done by inspiration. know I could do it better than that; sion of any sort, she maintains her I'm positive I could.' When I got home brilliant prestige on the stage, through living exactly as she pleases, eschewing regular practice of any kind, and in posing on her wonderful constitution ly and say that was the effect of al-

few of the customary restraints, "In studying I was never bound down to exercise alone; I sang notes at the same time. Now I have no regular practice. I sing—always my notes—just when I find the impulse siezes me. A born singer, one with a voice not 'fabrique' should not need regular mechanical practice. All that needed to keep the voice flexible I do by singing when I really want to, and no more.

In the middle of the night Calve sometimes arises and pursues ber study. She leans over and softly hums phrase after phrase until she is satisfied of the vocal and dramatic unity in her delivery. On the day she sings she breakfasts at ten. Underdone broiled meat and a little wine make up the repast. Atthree she dines again on underdone meat roasted and usually a glass of champagne. Wine she considers good for the voice in moderate quantity. Nothing must touch her lips from the three o'clock dinner before she sings unless perhaps a little beaten egg and wine just before going on. She may take a few sips of the same in the entracts, but no solid food until her return from the opera. Then she enjoys really the fullest meal of the day and denies herself nothing she cares for. Her tastes and appetite are limited, however, and she contends that for a singer a late solid supper is the best thing.

She always has her long morning walk. "If singers," she says, "would exercise the general muscles of their bodies more and their voices less they would do better." Enough air and exercise she must have daily, and after it on the day she sings she insists upon perfect quiet. Sometimes she says it is more of a trouble than a relief to lie down and refrain from talking, but her argument is: "I have taken the necessary outdoor exercise. I must now prepare to rest my muscles and my voice to be ready for the strain which will be put on both to-night. I may not feel now the benefit of this rest, but if I did not take it I would feel to-night ill effects from the want of it." So she rests.

Calve eschews society all she can without giving offense. Everything that is regular, elaborate or conven tionally planned wearies her. So that her appearance at formal functions may be accepted as a particular concession to a very particular hostess When Calve can drop into an afternoon tea in ordinary visiting dress she likes it and is seen at her best. She is herself brilliant, spontaneous, varying and magnetic. She talks, she sings if the spirit moves her and people beg and clamor as they always do. the same unrestrained being she is to be found at home, a nature so rich, so exquisitely colored, so brilliant in its dramatic texture, so gloriously lovable in its susceptibility and glow, that the cloak of convention should never for a second conceal its rare and magnetic

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE

Mme. Sigrid Arnoldson, the prima donna soprana leggiatura of the company, the owner of the limpid voice with its brilliant colorature power in roulades and shakes and its flexible lyric quality, is a dainty little bit of femininity. Gowned in a pretty housefrock of dark navy, her pretty slender figure looked to advantage in her easychair at the Hotel Normandie yesterknowledge of music generally. With day. In contrast to her piquant brunette face, with its finely-cut features and her crown of naturally wavy dark | ably the same quality, rare and wonstyles are sometimes manufactured, hair, the blonde personality of her hus- derful. It is the quality for which band. Mr. Fischof, stands forth prominently.

liancy? I practice daily—scales al-ways—I believe in them, not solfeggio any longer. I run scales on the open A for the full extent of my compass, which is from B below to E in alt easily. When studying I sang solfeggio until I began roles. I dropped it then and practiced my roles with the text, and for all other practice simply vo-calized scales and my own roulades and trills." Mme. Arnoldson's trill is brilliant.

"I had not a natural trill. I began on my two notes slowly and developed it by gentle degrees. I am witness that it is impossible to do this in a voice of my quality," she says.

"From B to F natural I sing voix de poitrine. From F sharp to E I sing medium. From F to E are my head tones. For dramatic effect I sometimes raise my chest tones to F sharp, but only in a strong situation. I am entirely conscious of the change of registers and worked hard to blend mine smoothly.

"All the same I never sang incorrectly though I began at six. My father was a Swedish tenor and an excellent musician. When I would sometimes force my voice at a break he corrected me, and I learned not to do it. After a time, and before I began serious my voice got into a naturally

smooth and even condition. The best thing for a singer to take before and during the piece is, I think, an egg beaten with a good deal of salt. The salt takes away the nervous dry ness in the throat. I am very careful in every way, and avoid everything rich or stimulating in food. I really do believe that the texture of one's voice should be regarded in one's living. The dramatic soprano, for instance, should be prepared to eat a much more solid supper after the opera than a soprano lyrique like me. tunately I don't desire heavy foods much. If I did I imagine my voice might become thick and unmanagea-

"I can sing five operas in seven days without a feeling of undue taxation. When the voice is properly posed and no forcing resorted to the fatigue is no ore than natural and healthful for it. Of course I would not keep this up, but I think three operas a week anyway during a season are no more than good for a properly-placed voice. I sing entirely without effort. It bubbles out When I hear an accompaniment i feel that it has to: I love it.

The Identity of Clothes

Mistress-I am surprised that you should mistake Mr. Beverly for a bookagent, Bridget. Hasn't he been here often enough for you to recognize him by this time?

Bridget-Indade and indade, mum. how should Oi recognize the gintleman, whin he wears a different suit of comparable singing actress Erery clothes ivery time he comes?-Judge.

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The Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., being especially devoted to the instruction of youth spare no pains to win the heart to virtue, and they impart to their pupils a solid and refined scholarship. With a virilant and immediate superintendance, they provide for the want and comforts of the children intrusted to their care.

Studies will be resumed the first Monday in September.

For further particulars apply to the

SISTER SUPERIOR, All Hallows Academy, Wichita, Kansas

WITCHING WOMEN OF HISTORY. line between jeune fille vielle fille is,

Worshiped and Obeyed The Wherein Lay the Charm? What, asks Walter Besant, is woman's greatest charm? Sweet looks, sweet speech, sweet smiles, sweet voice, lovely eyes, a comely head, a graceful figure; all these are gifts and graces to be ardently desired. Yet there is one gift that surpasses all the rest. At the Royal academy, London, there are the portraits of three women, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Jordan and Sophie Arnould. The lovely Emma is a type of rustic beauty at its best-not refined-likely to become coarse. Mrs. Jordan shows, cleverness and a gentle heart. Sophie Arnould shows greater wit, greater cleverness and a heart not so de Stael, and her cherished friend gentle, perhaps. On each of the Mme, d'Houdetot, exercised in literary. faces there is in addition, unmistakthere is no other word than witchery. These were all three witches, but in stead of being burned at the stake they set fire to every masculine heart that approached them. And the noble procession of fair women-Delilah, Bathsheba, and her contemporary, Helen of Troy; Aspasia, Cleopatra Diana de Poictiers, Mary, queen of Scotts: Nell Gwynne-they were all witches, and they all possessed the

wonderful, indescribable look which proclaimed their mysterious power of fascination. Many there are who have this fairles' gift in a greater or less degree. Providentially, few know their own power, and are content to bewitch one man alone out of all the earth. And what is the secret of this gift? It is certainly not faultless beauty, for it is a perfectly comprehensible para dox that as a rule the women who have been noted for the fascination of their beauty were not pretty women

at all. Anne Boleyn had many plastic defects. The duchess of Burgundy, who lit up in the old age of Louis XIV. the court of Versailles and neutralized the morose influence of Mme. de Main tenon, had a goitrous neck and decayed front teeth, yet she was proclaimed a beauty. Marguerite de Valois, with whom most of the prominent French men of her day were at some time of another desperately in love, had heavy cheeks, too prominent eyes, and a thick, hanging under lip. The last Duchess de Berry would not have been allowed to so much as compete at a beauty show had she presented herself incognito. Sir Walter Scott, who was close to her at mass in the Tuileries chapel, wrote in his diary that she was plain and that her eyes were not fel

At what age is this charm most subtle? Swift wrote with cruel candot of Stella's fading charms, and sent ber as a birthday gift a rhymed "Recipe to Restore Her Lost Youth," at a period that we should consider the prime of life. The caustic dean of St. Patrick's wondering

How angels fook at thirty-sig. proves a sharp contrast to the mor modern writer. George Lewes, who, it his "Life of Goethe," speaks of thirtythree as the fascinating period in a woman's life, being that in which he considered her to have reached the SURPLUS. full development of her powers of mind and body. And thirty three was the age at which Fran von Stein proved dangeron to the heart of the poet who had sur rived the more youthful charms of a Gretchen, a Charlotte and a Lili. The

in the polite land of the French, drawn with a sharper and more merciless hand than in our own; yet it is the glory of that French life, with its clear and practical limitations and its adoration of youthful beauty, to have presented the finest flower of courtesy that the world has ever known to women who had lost the charms of early youth and ruled the minds, and even the hearts, of men by their wit and wisdom, their vivacity and their grace. It is impossible to read the descriptions of salon life in Paris without realizing the immense power of such women as Mme. de Rambouillet, Mme. behind a charming face, intellect, wit. Deffand, who could tolerate anything but the commonplace: Mme Neckar, her brilliant daughter, Mme Mme. d'Houdetot, exercised in literary,

social and political matters. It is interesting to see how the age of the heroine of the modern novel dif fers from that of older writers. Out of thirty of Scott's heroines, sixteen are described as under twenty, three are over twenty, and only one, Amy Robsart, is a heroine "of an uncertain age." since she is historically a middle-aged matron and fictitiously a youthful bride. But the conspicuous character of the modern novel is a woman, not a girl, who has lived and experienced such, and not infrequently is married, before the story introduces her as its central figure.-N. Y. Sun.

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